## KOKAI PATENT APPLICATION NO. SHO 49-51857

## SAW-TOOTH WAVE MULTIPLICATION DEVICE

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### SAW-TOOTH WAVE MULTIPLICATION DEVICE

[Nokogiriha teibai sohchi]

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Attachment:

1 copy each of Power of attorney Specification Drawing

Copy of application

[There are no amendments to this patent.]

## Specification

#### 1. Title of the invention

Saw-tooth-wave multiplication device

#### 2. Claim of the invention

A saw-tooth wave multiplication device equipped with a delay circuit supplied with an input saw-tooth wave signal and a means for mixing the aforementioned input saw-tooth wave signal with the output signal of the aforementioned delay circuit in equal proportions.

#### 3. Detailed description of the invention

The present invention pertains to a saw-tooth wave multiplication device capable of multiplying saw-tooth wave signal frequency using a simplified structure.

In the past, the method described below has been used to multiply the frequency of a saw-tooth wave signal. Thus, a multivibrator that oscillates at two times the signal frequency of input saw-tooth wave signal is driven by the input saw-tooth wave signal, and the aforementioned vibrator output signal is integrated to form a saw-tooth wave signal of twice the frequency of the

input signal. In other words, in the above-mentioned multiplication device, it is necessary for the input saw-tooth wave signal to synchronize oscillation of the multivibrator, and when fluctuations, etc. occur in the input saw-tooth wave signal, loss of synchronization occurs in the multivibrator and smooth frequency multiplication operation is not possible. Furthermore, when the frequency of the input saw-tooth wave signal is changed, it is necessary to change the oscillation frequency of the multivibrator accordingly, and it is necessary to change the integration constant of the integration circuit that converts the square wave from the vibrator to the saw-tooth wave as well. Therefore, the structure becomes complicated and operational stability is poor; furthermore, conversion of the input signal frequency cannot be done easily.

The purpose of the present invention is to improve the above-mentioned situation and to produce a saw-tooth wave multiplication device with high operating stability and that is capable of easily accommodating a change in frequency of the input saw-tooth wave signal, and the feature of the present invention is to produce a saw-tooth wave multiplication device equipped with a delay circuit supplied with an input saw-tooth wave signal and a means of mixing the aforementioned input saw-tooth wave signal with the output signal of the aforementioned delay circuit in equal proportions.

[p. 2]

A working example of the present invention is explained in further detail with the drawings below. Fig. 1 shows the structure of the device; the input signal to be frequency multiplied is connected to input terminal 11. The saw-tooth wave signal from the above-mentioned input terminal 11 passes to the output terminal through delay circuit 12 and a branch feeds amplifier 14 and the output signal from the aforementioned delay circuit 12 and the output signal of the aforementioned amplifier 14 are mixed in equal proportions and the mixed output signal is obtained from output terminal 13. In this case, the above-mentioned delay circuit 12 has a structure comprising a charge coupled device (CCD), for example, and the delay time is set by

the oscillation frequency of oscillator 15.

When mixing of signals from delay circuit 12 and amplifier 14 based on a sine wave are considered, and assuming that the delay time of the delay circuit 12 is T, the direct signal from amplifier 14 (shown by the solid line in the fig.) and delayed signal by time T from delay circuit 12 (shown by the dotted line in the fig.) become opposite in phase when the input signal is 1/2T=fo, or 3fo, etc., and mutual cancellation occurs. Furthermore, when the input signal is 2fo, 4fo, etc., the two become in-phase and are mutually intensified, and with an increase in frequency, cancellation and reinforcement are repeated.

In other words, the relationship between the input signal frequency and mixed signal level of delay signal and direct signal is shown by the characteristic chart in Fig. 3, and odd number frequency waves are mutually cancelled and even number frequency waves are ideally increased by approximately 6 dB.

Assuming that the saw-tooth wave signal such as the one shown in Fig. 4(A) is formed on input terminal 11, the spectra of the aforementioned saw-tooth wave signal becomes the spectra shown in Fig. 4(B). In this case, when the frequency of the above-mentioned saw-tooth wave signal is equal to fo shown in Fig. 2, the spectra shown in Fig. 4(C) alone remains when the output signals of delay circuit 12 and amplifier 14 are mixed. In other words, fo, 3fo, 5fo, etc. of Fig. 4(B) are cancelled, and 2fo=fo', 4fo=2fo'... alone remain. Thus, the spectra shown in Fig. 4(C) is a spectra with a frequency two times the saw-tooth wave signal of the saw-tooth wave shown in Fig. 4(A), and a saw-tooth wave signal multiplied as shown in Fig. 4(D) is obtained from output terminal 13.

Thus, in the above-mentioned multiplication device, the delay time T of delay circuit 12 is selected according to the frequency of the input saw-tooth wave signal, and multiplication of a given saw-tooth wave signal is made possible through control of the oscillation frequency of oscillator 15.

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In the above working example, a charge coupling device (CCD) was used as delay circuit

12, but the circuit is not especially limited and, for example, delay time variable plasma coupled

type semiconductor device may be used as well.

As explained above, according to the present invention, production of a saw-tooth wave

multiplication device with stabilized operation can be achieved using a simple delay circuit, and

a change in the input signal frequency can be easily accommodated by setting the delay time of

the delay circuit to the saw-tooth wave frequency.

4. Brief description of figures

Fig. 1 is a structural drawing of the saw-tooth wave multiplication device of concern in

the working example of the present invention, Fig. 2 is an example of the signal waveform

mixing and is used for explanation of the above-mentioned device, Fig. 3 is the characteristic

chart used for explanation of the mixed output signal, and Fig. 4(A) to (D) are explanatory

drawings of the change in spectra of the input saw-tooth wave signal and output saw-tooth wave

signal.

Explanation of codes

11: Input terminal

12: Delay circuit

13: Output terminal

15: Oscillator

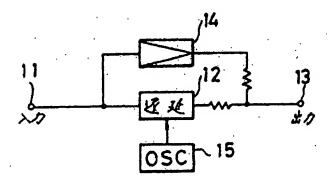
Applicant: Nihon Gakki Co., Ltd.

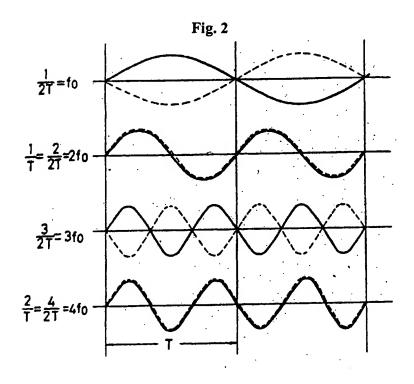
Agent: Takehiko Suzue, Patent attorney

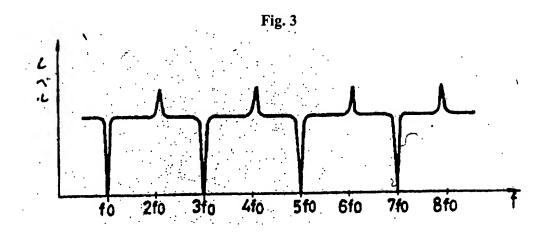
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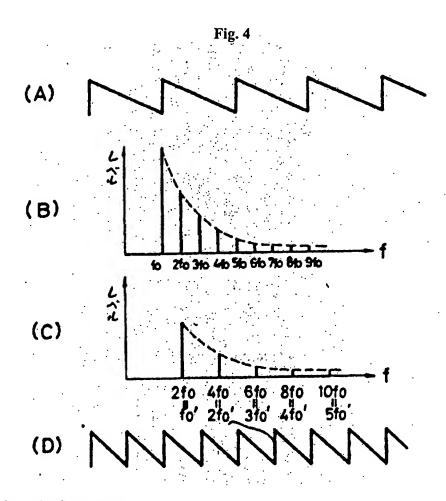
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Fig. 1









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特 許 願(5)

(2,000円)

<sub>昭和</sub> 47.9<sub>月</sub>19

特許庁長官 三 第 ● 去 股

1. 発明の名称

のこぎり放送倍萎置

2. 発明者

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明 細 4

1. 発明の名称

のとぎり波遷倍装帽

2. 特許請求の範囲

入力のとぎり波信号が供給される遅延回路と、 この遅延回路の出力信号に前記入力のとぎり波 信号を等しい比率で混合する手段とを具備した ことを特效とするのとぎり波飛倍装置。

8.発明の詳細な説明

## 19 日本国特許庁

# 公開特許公報

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43公開日 昭49.(1974) 5~. 20

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②出願日 昭47.(1972)9./9

審查請求 未請求

(全3頁)

庁内整理番号

62日本分類

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985CJ/ 985C/2

この発明は上記のような欠点を改善している。 を充分簡易化し得るばかりか、動作を定更更がある。 はかりの問題を変更更要を変更がある。 しても簡単に対応し得るようにするのとがの を提供しようとするもので、力のな を使性を連延回路に供給するとが、の とばの路出力信号と前配入力のこまり被信号を連延回路に大力のこまりを を将しい比率で混合することを特徴とする。

. . .

ことで、選転回路12と増幅器14とからの信号を混合する場合につき、便宜上正弦被により考えてみると、選延回路12の選延時間をTと仮定したとすると、入力信号が 12T=10の時、ならに310の時等は増幅器14からの直接的信号

・・・のみが残る。すなわち、との(C) 図に示すスペクトルは W 図に示したのとぎり故の 2 倍ののとぎり 改信号の周波 数のスペクトルであり、出力強子 1 3 からは 同図(D)に示すように 通信されたのとぎり 波信号が 得られるものである。

すなわち、上記述俗装健にあつては、選延回路12の延延時間でを、入力のとぎり波信号の関放政に対応して選定すればよいもので、 災然には発展器 15の発援商政数を明御することにより、 任意のとぎり波信号の連倍が可能となるものである。

、問、契婚例では選延回路12として現荷結合案子(CCD)を使用するように説明したが、これは特に吸定されるものではなく、例えばプラズマ結合型半導体装置等他の遅延時間可変型のものでよく、また特に選延時間可変別のものでなくとも充分その効果は発揮し得るものである。

以上のようにこの発明によれば、簡単な運動 回路を含む構成により、動作を安定化したのこ ぎり波順倍装置が提供されるものであり、遅延 特朋 四49-- 5 18 5 7 (2)

(関で実際)と建越回路12からの時間で選奨した併号(図で破線)が逆位相となり、互に打ち角し合う状態となる。また、入力保券が210。4 10 等の時は両者同位相となり互に強め合う状態となり、10 の倍数が増す毎に打ち消し、強め合いが繰り返される。

すなわち、入力信号制放数と、 妊娠(5) サンよび直接信号との混合信号レベルとの関係は常 8 図に示す特性図のようになり、 奇数調度は打ち商し合い、 偶数期波は理想的には 6 dB 程度強められる状態となる。

今入力端子!」に第4図の(A)に示すようなのこまり披信号が結合されたとすると、こののこまり披信号のスペクトルは同図(B)に示すようになる。ここで、上紀のこぎり披信号の周被数が第2図で説明したものに等しいものとすると、遅延回路!2と増幅器!←の両出力信号を混合することにより、第4図(C)に示すスペクトルのみが残る状態となる。すなわち、(B)図の10,810,510・・・が打ち消され、210=10、410=216

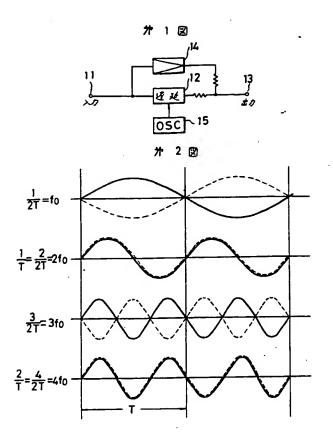
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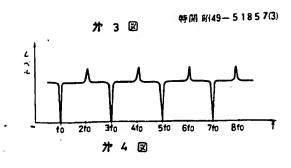
回路の遅延時間を入力のとぎり放信号崗放数に合わせて設定するのみで、入力信号樹放数の変更も簡単に実施し得るものである。

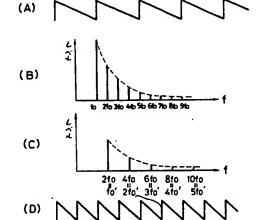
#### 4.図面の簡単を説明

第1 図はこの発明の一実施例に保るのときり 改造倍装置を説明する構成図、第2 図は上記ま 置の作用を説明する混合される信号放形の例を 示す図、第8 図は同じく混合出力に号を説明する る特性図、第4 図のW~IDはそれぞれ入力のと きり破に対するスペクトルの変化状態および出 力のこまり波信号を説明する図である。

11 \*\*\* 入力端子、12 \*\*\* 避砥回路、13 \*\*\* 出力端子、15 \*\*\* 発振器。







## 5. 添付書類の目録

- (1) 委任 状(2) 列 和 彩
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